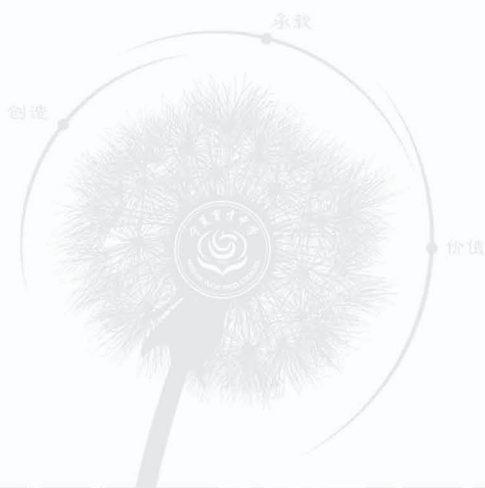




宁夏育才中学系列教材辅导丛书



育才学案

GAO ZHONG YING YU

高中英语

必修2 (人教版)

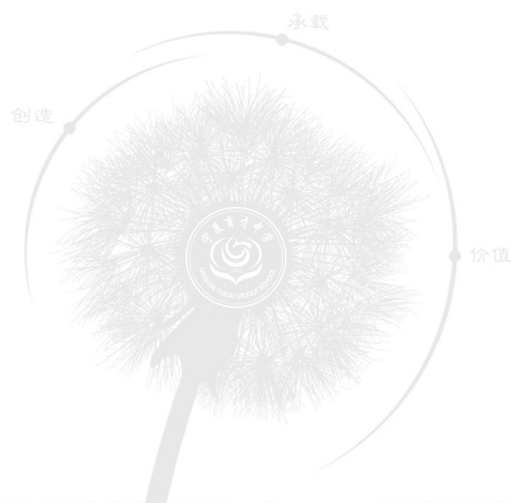
丛书主编 杨 静
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黄河出版传媒集团
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亲爱的同学们：

在学习的过程中，面对浩瀚的知识海洋，你是否有过这样的感觉：

——当老师布置了一些预习的内容之后，勤奋好学的你捧起课本便看了起来，可由于教材内容的高度概括性，有些知识你难以理解。

——课堂上你感觉已经听得很明白了的一些内容，课后你在巩固与迁移运用时，有些知识却怎么也不听调遣。

——因为课堂内容的不断增加，你所学知识容易零散化，善于学习的你想系统地归纳所学内容，但常常感到力不从心。

——刚刚学过的知识需要及时巩固，但浩如烟海的练习缺乏针对性，很少有与教材内容完全同步的习题，更少有切合你的学习需求的辅助资料。

这些时候，你是多么希望能有一位“导师”和“帮手”，给你指点迷津、解惑答疑，帮你归纳要点或梳理知识、总结方法啊……

随着高中新课程改革的不断深入，高中学生迫切需要从被动接受向主动学习转变。宁夏育才中学经过近十年的研究与实践，针对较为特殊的生源特点，借助“学生发展指导”课题的深入开展，在学生学习指导方面积累了宝贵的成功经验，在实践中也取得了一定的成效。为满足我校学生学习的实际需求，我们本着“授人以渔”的原则，特意为同学们编写了《育才学案》系列丛书。

丛书遵循“学生在学习中需要什么，我们就提供什么”的基本思路，在课标解读、目标导航、探索研究、要点归纳、基础巩固、好题推荐、拓展提高等诸多方面，突破了传统意义上的习题模式，努力成为一种学习资源汇编和学习方法指引相结合的综合性较强的辅助资料。

这是一套你自己能够看得懂、学得会，能用于课前预习和课后复习，适合自学和训练巩固的教材辅导书，是为你的学习精心构筑的一个互动平台，有了它，相信你的诸多学习问题都会迎刃而解。

“天道酬勤，汗水凝金。”真诚地希望本丛书能成为你学习的良师益友，帮助你解答学习中的疑难问题，点燃你的学习热情，激发你的学习动力，为你的持续进步助力。

杨 静

二〇一五年八月

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Unit 1 Cultural relics

类别	课程标准要求掌握的项目
话题	cultural relics protection; famous cultural relics in China and abroad
词汇	词 汇 :rare, valuable, survive, vase, dynasty, amaze, amazing, select, honey, design, fancy, style, decorate, jewel, artist, belong, troop, reception, remove, wooden, doubt, former, worth, local, apart, painting, castle, trial, evidence, explode, entrance, sailor, sink, maid, informal, debate
	词 组:in search of, belong to, in return, at war, less than, take part, think highly of
功能	Asking for opinions Do/Don't you think that... Why/Why not... ? How do you know that... Giving opinions Ithink/don't think that... In my opinion... It can be proved. Would you consider... Do you have any idea about...? Are you sure that... Sorry,I agree/don't agree with you. That can't be true.
句型	1. This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it. 2. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg,which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.
语法	定语从句(III) 1. 限定性定语从句(Restrictive Attributive Clause) In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted. This was a time when the two countries were at war. 2. 非限定性定语从句(Non-Restrictive Attributive Clause) This gift was the Amber Room,which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it.



Section I Warming Up, Reading & Comprehending

基础知识归纳

1. Is it enough to have survived for a long time?

用法归纳

(1) 阅读下列句子, 并试着总结 **survive** 在句中的含义及用法。

① Camels can survive for many days without water in the desert.

② The lucky girl has survived the big earthquake.

③ The old lady has survived all her children.

(2) 请将上面例句中 **survive** 的意思与其汉语意思相匹配。

a. 生命较……长久 b. 生存、存活

c. 经历(事故、灾难等)还活着、幸存

① _____; ② _____; ③ _____

【注意】**survive** 可作及物动词, 也可作不及物动词, 表示“生存、存活、继续存在”时, 后可跟 **from / on** 等。如:

Some strange customs have survived from earlier times.

I can't survive on \$40 a week.

【拓展】**survivor** *n.* 幸存者; **survival** *n.* 残存、生还、生存

活学活用

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中, 选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

① The plants may not survive _____ the cold winter, so we'd better put them in the house.

A. from

B. on

C. as

D. 不填

② People from all over the world provided help for the _____ of the earthquake.

A. survivors

B. survival

C. survive

D. surviving

③ A survey shows that most wives _____ their husbands.

A. has survived

B. survives

C. survive

D. survived

2. in search of the amber room

用法归纳

阅读下列句子, 并试着总结 **search** 在句中的含义及用法。

① He went out in search of a doctor for his sick wife.

② They started off at once in search of the missing girl.

③ The police are searching for the lost boy.

④ I must search for the lost money until I find it.

【自我归纳】**in search of** 的意思是 _____; **search for** 的意思 _____。

活用活用

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

①—What are the police doing?

—They are _____ a thief who has hidden somewhere near the building.

A. searching B. search for C. in search for D. searching for

②He glanced about as if _____ something.

A. searching B. searching of C. in search of D. searched for

3. The design of the room was in the fancy style popular in those days.

用法归纳

阅读下列句子,观察 fancy 在句中的用法,并在 a-g 中找出与之对应的英语释义。

①That's a very fancy pair of shoes.

②Harry took me to a fancy restaurant for our wedding anniversary.

③They added a lot of fancy footwork to the dance.

④The dragon is a product of men's fancy.

⑤I have a fancy for some wine tonight.

⑥Do you fancy going out this evening?

⑦She fancied that she heard footsteps behind her.

- a. complicated or needing a lot of skill
- b. having a lot of decorations or bright colors
- c. expensive and fashionable
- d. imagination or something that you imagine
- e. a feeling that you would like something or someone
- f. to consider that something is true, even if it is not
- g. to want something or want to do something

【总结】fancy 作形容词时,意思是“花哨的,色彩鲜艳的,别致的”,如句①;“昂贵的,豪华的”,如句②;“复杂的,花样的”,如句③。

fancy 作名词时,意思是“想象(力),想象的事物”,如句④;“想要,爱好”,如句⑤。

fancy 作动词时,意思是“喜欢,想要”,如句⑥;“认为,感觉”,如句⑦。

活学活用

请用 fancy 把下列短语或句子翻译成英语。

①花样滑冰_____

②我喜欢去野餐这个主意。_____

③我想他会来的,不过这仅仅是我的想象罢了。_____

④我觉得以前见过他。_____

4. However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.

**用法归纳**

阅读下列句子,并试着总结 **belong to** 在句中的含义及用法。

- ① These books belong to me.
- ② What group does he belong to?
- ③ Lions and tigers belong to the cat family.

【自我归纳】**belong to** 意为“_____,是……的一员”。该短语不可用被动语态,也无进行时态。

活学活用

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

Professor Williams keeps telling his students that the future _____ to the well-educated.

- A. belongs B. is belonged C. is belonging D. will be belonged

5. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.

用法归纳

阅读下列句子,并试着总结 **doubt** 在句中的词性、含义及用法。

- ① I doubt whether / if what he said was true.
- ② I don't doubt that our team will win.
- ③ Do you doubt that he told the truth?
- ④ There is no doubt that he is the best in our class.

【自我归纳】**doubt** 既可作动词,也可作名词。在肯定句中,**doubt** 后常接_____引导的从句(句①);在否定句和疑问句中,**doubt** 后常接_____引导的从句(句②和句③)。作名词时,常用于 **There is no doubt that ...** 中,意为“毫无疑问”(句④)。

【拓展】**doubtful adj.** 不能肯定的、可疑的

活学活用

用合适的词填空。

- ① It was _____ whether the patient would come back to life. We were all worried.
- ② Is there any doubt _____ we will put off the meeting?
- ③ I doubt _____ he will pass the examination.
- ④ There is no _____ that he is a good father.

6. This was a time when the two countries were at war.

用法归纳

at 意思是“在……之中”,表示处于某种状态。

【拓展】常见的含 **at** 的短语有:

- | | | |
|-------------------|-----------------|---------------|
| at war 处于交战时期 | at school 在学校 | at dinner 在吃饭 |
| at rest 处于静止/休息状态 | at peace 处于和平状态 | at work 在工作 |

活学活用

(1) 完成句子。

① 他们希望他们的国家可以实现和平,他们不想和世界上任何其他国家发生战争。

They hope their country will be _____, they don't want to be _____ with any other country in the world.

②我想在我的一生中,从来没有比此刻更清闲过。

I think I have never _____ more _____ in my life than at this moment.

(2)请用含 at 的短语把下列句子翻译成英语。

①约翰十八岁时还在上学。_____

②昨天你给我打电话时我还在吃饭。_____

③现在已经十二点了,但经理还在工作。_____

课时训练一

I. 用适当的介、副词填空。

- The design _____ the room was _____ the fancy style popular _____ those days.
- It was also a treasure decorated _____ gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists _____ ten years to make.
- It was designed _____ the palace _____ Frederick I.
- However, the next King _____ Prussia, Frederick William I, _____ whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.
- _____ return, the Czar sent him a troop _____ his best soldiers.
- About four metres long, the room served _____ a small reception hall _____ important visitors.
- She told her artists to add more details _____ it.
- This was a time when the two countries were _____ war.
- There is no doubt that the boxes were then put _____ a train _____ Königsberg, which was _____ that time a German city _____ the Baltic Sea.
- _____ studying old photos _____ the former Amber Room, they have made the new one look _____ the old one.

II. 佳句翻译与仿写。

- Frederick William I, the King of Prussia, could never have imagined that his greatest gift to the Russian people would have such an amazing history.

翻译

仿写

(1)你本能够做得更好,但你太粗心了。

You _____ better, but you were too careless.

(2)他不可能已经出国了。我刚才还看见他了。

_____ . I saw him just now.

- However, the next King of Prussia, Frederick William I, to whom the amber room belonged, decided not to keep it.

翻译



仿写

(1)我说的就是这个人。

This is the man _____ I referred.

(2)十年前我们工作过的农场不再是原来的样子了。

The farm _____ ten years ago isn't what it used to be.

3. In 1770 the room was completed the way she wanted.

翻译

仿写

(1)我不喜欢你对我讲话的方式。

I don't like _____ you speak to me.

(2)他向我们解释的那种方法很简单。

_____ he explained to us was quite simple.

4. There is no doubt that the boxes were then put on a train for Königsberg, which was at that time a German city on the Baltic Sea.

翻译

仿写

(1)有些研究员认为,一定会找到治疗艾滋病的方法。

Some researchers believe that _____ cure for AIDS will be found.

(2)我怀疑她是否适合这份工作。

_____ she is fit for the job.

5. After that, what happened to the Amber Room remains a mystery.

翻译

仿写

(1)他在会上的讲话令我很惊讶。

_____ surprised me.

(2)我们得不到的东西似乎比我们拥有的东西好。

_____ seems better than what we already have.

III. 选词填空。

1. used to / be used to do / be used to (doing) sth.

(1)He _____ go swimming, but now he doesn't.

(2)The old couple (not) _____ living in the city.

(3)Bamboo can _____ build houses.

2. have sb. do / have sb. doing / have (sth.) done / have sth. to do

(1)I want to _____ someone _____ (help) me because I am too busy.

(2) Don't _____ the lights _____ (burn) all the night.

(3) I'll _____ my bike _____ (repair).

(4) Do you have any letters _____ (type), Sir?

IV. 单句语法填空(不多于 3 个单词)。

1. We all went out in search _____ the lost boy. We had searched everywhere, but didn't find him.

2. — What? You're going to Koh Samui?

— Yeah! Fancy me _____ (walk) on the beautiful beach and swimming in the blue ocean.

3. Put everything _____ (belong) to you in your bag.

4. My sister met Tom at the Grand Theatre yesterday afternoon, so he _____ (attend) your lecture.

5. I have many friends, _____ some are businessmen.

6. Is this the bike which you wish to have _____ (repair)?

7. The old castle is well worth _____ (visit) with its old beauty.

8. Henry couldn't _____ (tell) you about it. He promised that.

9. You'll find this map _____ great value in helping you to get round London.

10. I have no doubt _____ he will win the first prize in the competition.

V. 阅读理解。

When Andrea Peterson landed her first teaching job, she faced the daunting task of creating a music program with almost no money for equipment or supplies in a climate where standard-based learning was the focus and music just provided a break for students and teachers.

For her trying and creativity in overcoming those challenges, she's been named national teacher of the year.

Principal Wayne Kettler said he had worked with many outstanding teachers in his 22 years as an educator, but Peterson is "just that one step above anybody I've ever worked with before".

Kettler and others at Monte Cristo Elementary School talk about the ways she has introduced the learning from other classrooms into her music program and her creativity in working around things such as the lack of money for new music.

When students were reading S.E. Hinton's novel *The Outsiders* in their regular classroom, Peterson helped them write a 30-minute play with scenes from the book. Then they chose three Broadway tunes that focused on race, equality and social justice, the themes of the book. Peterson composed two other songs by herself after classroom discussions about the play and the book.

The honor means a lot to residents of Granite Falls. It's inspiring to know that people from small towns can even win national honors.

As national teacher of the year, Peterson will spend the next year outside the classroom, as a national and international spokeswoman for education.

Not surprisingly, she is a big believer in the value of arts education. She said it's essential for schools to offer classes such as art, music and physical education because for some kids one of those subjects is the only thing that motivates them to come back to school day after day.



- () 1. The underlined word “daunting” in Paragraph 1 most probably means _____.
A. discouraging B. interesting C. creative D. unbearable
- () 2. What is the most important reason that Peterson won the award?
A. She concerned herself with current social problems.
B. She motivated students to learn music with her creativity.
C. She has taught music at the elementary school for 22 years.
D. She made great efforts to arouse students’ interest in literature.
- () 3. Which of the following is an example of Peterson’s way of teaching music?
A. She wrote plays on themes of race, equality and social justice.
B. She made use of the contents of other classes in her teaching.
C. She organized classroom discussions of Broadway tunes.
D. She helped students compose songs by themselves.
- () 4. In Peterson’s opinion, _____.
A. art, music and PE classes are all important
B. more subjects should be offered to students
C. students should be motivated to attend art classes
D. arts education is more important than other subjects
- () 5. It can be inferred from the text that _____.
A. Peterson’s honor was a surprise for the local people
B. Peterson’s art classes attracted students back to school
C. Peterson aroused the local residents’ passion for music
D. Peterson will change her profession next year

VI. 短文改错。

假定英语课上老师要求同桌之间交换修改作文, 请你修改你同桌写的以下作文。文中共有 10 处语言错误, 每句中最多有两处。每处错误仅涉及一个单词的增加、删除或修改。

增加: 在缺词处加一个漏字符号(^), 并在其下面写出该加的词。

删除: 把多余的词用斜线(\)划掉。

修改: 在错的词下画一横线, 并在该词下面写出修改后的词。

注意: 1. 每处错误及其修改均仅限一词;

2. 只允许修改 10 处, 多者(从第 11 处起)不计分。

Miss Brown,

We have received your application last week. We regret to informing you that our company has hired other girl for the job of secretary. Having careful studied your certificate, we decided that we should need someone with more office’s experience for this particular position. You have impressed us, but, with your desire to learn and your

ability to work hard, we do hope that you will apply a position in our company sometimes in the future. We would like to thank you for your interesting in our company. Please contact to us if there are any further questions.

Yours,

John Smith

VII. 书面表达。

一位叫李明的中学生给报社编辑写信,反映尽管政府在尽力保护文化遗产,但到目前为止由于许多人都没有认识到保护遗产的重要性,文化遗产正在遭到破坏。希望人们认识到文化遗产是全人类的共同财富(common wealth),许多文化遗产一旦遭到破坏就无法修复。希望借助报社号召(call on sb.to do)全社会来珍惜(value)和保护文化遗产。

注意:

1. 书信内容包括上述内容,但不能逐句翻译;
2. 词数:100 左右。

Dear Editor,

I am a middle school student. I'm writing to tell you of my worry.



Section II Learning about Language

基础知识归纳

1. Is it worth rebuilding lost cultural relics such as the Amber Room or Yuanmingyuan in Beijing?

用法归纳

阅读下列句子,并试着总结 **worth** 在句中的词性、含义及用法。

①The color TV set is worth 5,000 yuan.

②The film is well worth seeing.

③What is the worth of the picture?

【总结】**worth** 可作介词或形容词,意为“值得的,相当于……的价值”,后接名词、代词或动词-ing形式,其中动词-ing形式是用主动形式表示被动意义。**worth** 常用 **well** 修饰,表示“很值得”。**worth** 也可以作名词,意为“价值,作用”。

活学活用

根据汉语提示完成下列句子(每空一词)。

那个地方值得一看。

①The place is worth _____.

②The place is worth _____.

2. 限制性定语从句及非限制性定语从句。

分类	意义	结构特征	关系词	功能	翻译策略
限制性定语从句	修饰限定,去掉后主句意义不完整	主从句间无逗号,从句紧随先行词之后	没有限制	修饰先行词	合译
非限制性定语从句	补充说明,意义独立,去掉后主句可表达完整意义	主从句间有逗号隔开	不能用 that 引导	修饰先行词或整个句子	分译

(1) This gift was the Amber Room, which was given this name because several tons of amber were used to make it. (P1)

【分析】此句是一个复合句。主句是: This gift was the Amber Room, which 引导的非限制性定语从句: _____, 对 the Amber Room 作附加说明, 该从句中还包含一个由 **because** 引导的原因状语从句: because several tons of amber were used to make it。

【翻译】这件礼物就是琥珀屋,它之所以叫这个名字,是因为造这间房子用了好几吨的琥珀。

(2) It was also a treasure decorated with gold and jewels, which took the country's best artists about ten years to make. (P1)

【分析】此句是一个复合句。主句结构为: 主语(It)+系动词(was)+表语(a treasure ...), 其中 decorated with

gold and jewels 是过去分词短语, 在句中作后置定语, 修饰_____。which took the country's best artists about ten years to make 是一个非限制性定语从句, 用来修饰_____。

【翻译】它也是用金银珠宝装饰起来的珍品, 一批国家最优秀的艺术家用了大约十年的时间才把它完成。

【观察总结】观察下列几组定语从句, 试着归纳总结其规律并填空。

①In China, the Spring Festival is a grand holiday when family members get together.

②In China, the Spring Festival is a grand holiday, when family members get together.

观察上面一组例句可知:

①句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, 先行词为_____。可译为: 在中国, 春节是一个家人团聚的隆重的节日。

②句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, 先行词为_____, 可译为: 在中国, 春节是一个隆重的节日, 届时家人们都会团聚在一起。

③The old couple has a son who works in a big company.

④The old couple has a son, who works in a big company.

观察上面一组例句可知:

③句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, 先行词为_____, 此处, who 可以用 that 代替。可译为: 这对老夫妇有一个在大公司工作的儿子(也许还有别的儿子)。

④句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, 先行词为_____, 此处, who 不能用 that 代替。可译为: _____

⑤I prefer to buy the house which has a big study.

⑥I prefer to buy the house, which has a big study.

观察上面一组例句可知:

⑤句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, 先行词为_____, 此处, which 可替换为_____。可译为: 我宁愿买那套带一间大书房的房子。

⑥句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, 先行词为_____, 此处, which 不能用 that 替换。可译为: 我想买那套房子, 它有一个大书房。

⑦The boy is often sleepy in class, which makes the teacher surprised.

⑧Bin Laden was killed, as is known to the world.

⑨As is known to the world, Bin Laden was killed.

观察上面一组例句可知:

⑦句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, 其中 which 指代_____。

⑧句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, as 指代_____。

⑨句是由_____引导的_____定语从句, as 指代_____, 位置可放在_____。

⑦⑧⑨句中, which, as 均不能用 that 代替。

【注意】

①as 引导非限制性定语从句时, 常代替整个主句的内容, 位置较灵活, 可位于主句前或后, 也可插在主句中间, 常见的 as 结构有: as everybody knows, as we all know, as is known to everybody, as we can see, as you may remember, as is often the case 等。如:

As we all had expected, all the places of interest were crowded with tourists.



②在限制性定语从句中,关系词作宾语时可以省略,而在非限制性定语从句中关系词一律不能省略。

活学活用

从 A、B、C、D 四个选项中,选出可以填入空白处的最佳选项。

- ①The prize will go to the writer _____ story shows the most imagination.
A. that B. which C. whose D. what
- ②The old town has narrow streets and small houses _____ are built close to each other.
A. they B. where C. what D. that
- ③The school shop, _____ customers are mainly students, is closed for the holidays.
A. which B. whose C. when D. where
- ④Whatever is left over may be put into the refrigerator, _____ it will keep for two or three weeks.
A. when B. which C. where D. while
- ⑤I've become good friends with several of the students in my school _____ I met in the English speech contest last year.
A. who B. where C. when D. which

课时训练二

I. 用适当的关系词填空。

1. Have you ever been to Hangzhou _____ is famous for the West Lake?
2. Tom will go to Shanghai _____ his two brothers live.
3. I live in Beijing _____ is the capital of China.
4. The house, _____ we bought last month, is very nice.
5. I can never forget the day _____ we worked together and the day _____ we spent together.
6. The boy won the first prize, _____ made his parents happy.
7. He's the famous scientist _____ will give us a lecture next Thursday.
8. Do you know the reason _____ he is absent from school?
9. _____ is known to the world, China is making great progress.
10. At last the policeman found the man _____ wallet was stolen on the bus.
11. Is there anything interesting in this book _____ is worth reading?
12. On my way to work, I met the girl about _____ you told us yesterday.

II. 把下列句子改为含有定语从句的句子。

1. The old man has two daughters, and both of them work as doctors.
The old man has two daughters, _____.
2. It is known to us that smoking is harmful to one's health.
_____, smoking is harmful to one's health.
3. This is the factory.
A lot of students visited the factory yesterday.
This is the factory _____.